

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

 Student book pages 10–11

## A VOCABULARY WORDS

Match the items on the left with the correct definitions.

- Example:** 10. degrees Celsius    10 measurement of temperature (C)
- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. milliliter       | _____ the base unit for length (m)                              |
| 2. liter            | _____ one thousand grams (kg)                                   |
| 3. meter            | _____ the base unit for mass (g)                                |
| 4. centimeter       | _____ one thousandth of a liter (mL)                            |
| 5. millimeter       | _____ the volume of a cube 1 cm on each side (cm <sup>3</sup> ) |
| 6. kilometer        | _____ one hundredth of a meter (cm)                             |
| 7. cubic centimeter | _____ one thousand meters (km)                                  |
| 8. kilogram         | _____ one thousandth of a meter (mm)                            |
| 9. gram             | _____ the base unit for volume (L)                              |

## B VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Choose words from the box to complete the paragraphs.

centimeter	degrees Celsius	gram	liter
<del>length</del>	millimeter	kilometer	

**Example:** The metric system uses the meter to measure length.

The meter is the base unit. Imagine you have a piece of string that is one meter long. If you cut it into one hundred pieces, each piece would be one (1) \_\_\_\_\_. If you cut it into one thousand pieces, each piece would be one (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Now, imagine you have one thousand pieces of string that are each one meter long. If you put them together end to end, your string is one thousand meters long, or one (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

To measure liquids, the metric system uses the (4) \_\_\_\_\_. To measure mass, it uses the (5) \_\_\_\_\_. To measure temperature, the metric system uses (6) \_\_\_\_\_.